

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, IN THE DIVISION OF LABOR

In the Matter of:

DIRECTOR OF LABOR,

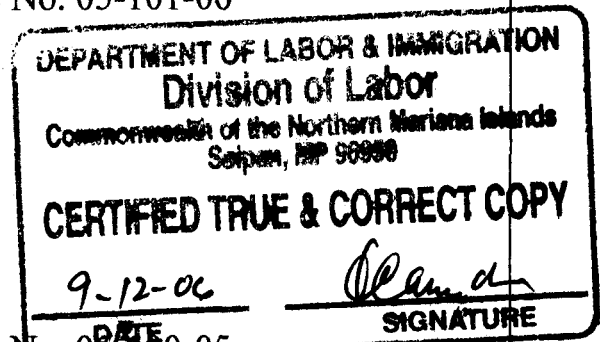
Complainant,

Vs.

L&T International,

Respondent.

CAC No. 05-101-06



In the Matter of:

DIRECTOR OF LABOR,

Complainant,

Vs.

Concorde Garment MFG ,

Respondent.

CAC No. 05-100-05

NOTICE OF VIOLATION:  
UNAUTHORIZED EMPLOYMENT;  
WRONGFUL TERMINATION OF  
CONTRACT

Pursuant to the Nonresident Worker's Act of 1983 (3 CMC §4441 and §4444], as amended, and the Alien Labor Rules and Regulations, the Director of Labor conducted an investigation into this matter.

All parties are hereby given NOTICE that the above-numbered case has been set for hearing before the Administrative Hearing Officer on OCTOBER 11, 2005 at 9:00 a.m., at the Department of Labor, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Afetna Building, San Antonio, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, and your presence is required.

All parties are entitled to be present and to be represented by a counsel of their choosing at the hearing. All parties are further required to bring any

ORIGINAL

EXHIBIT

/

1 witness, interpreter if needed, records and/or documentary evidence in support  
2 of or in opposition to the matter alleged in this DETERMINATION and  
3 NOTICE OF VIOLATION filed and issued herein.

4 A request for continuance from the above date must be made in writing to  
5 the Administrative Hearing Officer at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled  
6 hearing date. Continuance should be made for good cause ONLY.

7 Your failure to appear on this scheduled hearing date may subject you to  
8 a JUDGEMENT BY DEFAULT.

### 9 10 **INVESTIGATION AND FINDINGS**

11 These Agency Cases are the result of investigations into Reductions in  
12 Force (RIF) by Concorde Garment Manufacturing Corp., L&T Group of  
13 Companies, Ltd., Micro Pacific, Inc. and Seasonal Inc. (Respondents). In  
14 addition individual workers filed complaints regarding their termination from  
15 employment and those have been consolidated into these cases.

16 The documents reviewed by the Department of Labor, which initiated  
17 these Agency Cases, include the Labor Complaints that were filed and the  
18 following documents submitted by the Respondents:

19 Letter dated May 3, 2005 (received by the Department of Labor on May  
20 6, 2005) from Jack Torres on Concorde letterhead to Director of Labor and  
21 Director of Immigration regarding termination of 52 workers with attached  
22 copies of the termination notices dated April 22, 2005, renewal applications and  
23 entry permits.

24 Letter dated May 3, 2005 (received by the Department of Labor on May  
25 6, 2005) from Jack Torres on L&T letterhead to Director of Labor and Director

1 of Immigration regarding termination of 14 workers with attached copies of the  
2 termination notices dated April 13 and April 22, 2005 and entry permits.

3 Letter dated May 3, 2005 (received by the Department of Labor on May  
4 6, 2005) from Jack Torres on Concorde letterhead to Director of Labor and  
5 Director of Immigration regarding termination of 8 workers with attached copies  
6 of the termination notices dated April 22, 2005.

7 Letter dated May 5, 2005 (received by the Department of Labor on May  
8 6, 2005) from Joaquin Torres on Micro Pacific Inc. letterhead to Director of  
9 Labor regarding withdrawal of one worker permit with attached copy of the  
10 VOD. The departure date was April 26, 2005.

11 Letter dated May 5, 2005 (received by the Department of Labor on May  
12 6, 2005) from Joaquin Torres on Concorde letterhead to Director of Labor  
13 regarding repatriation of 11 workers and requesting use of permits for  
14 replacement with attached copies of VODs.

15 Letter dated May 19, 2005 (received by the Department of Labor on May  
16 19, 2005) from Jack Torres on Concorde letterhead to Director of Labor and  
17 Director of Immigration regarding termination of 2 workers with attached copies  
18 of the termination notices dated May 19, 2005.

19 Additional documents provided by Respondents included other notices of  
20 termination, Reduction in Force policy, matrix and payroll information.

### 21 INVESTIGATION

22 On May 13, 2005 a meeting was held with Respondents through their  
23 representatives, Attorney Steve Pixley and Human Resources Director Jack  
24 Torres, regarding the Reduction in Force (RIF) notices.  
25

1 Mr. Torres said that the Respondents had a written policy for RIF. Mr.  
2 Torres reports that the Respondents started cost cutting measures 3 years ago. In  
3 April 2004 they began planning for the 2005 downturn. RIF was brought up at  
4 that time. In June 2004 they discussed RIF as a last resort. He stated that if they  
5 couldn't bring down costs then they wouldn't survive.

6 The current RIF plan was developed in October 2004. In December 2004  
7 they decided to RIF. In January they refined the plan. They knew at that time  
8 what departments and what positions they would RIF. At the beginning of April  
9 they decided which workers would be laid off. They used a "matrix" format.  
10 Productivity and seniority were important factors. Existing contracts were not  
11 considered.

12 Respondents never considered reduced hours to avoid RIF. There was  
13 nothing in the plan to offer workers an opportunity to voluntarily have an early  
14 termination of contract but Mr. Torres stated that the Respondents did offer that  
15 option. He doesn't know how many workers left voluntarily before expiration of  
16 the contracts. The Respondents did not approach the general workforce prior to  
17 expiration to see if anyone did not intend to renew.

18 According to Mr. Torres the Respondents' 2005 business plan is to reduce  
19 the workforce by 50%. They have no plan to reemploy any workers who were  
20 terminated. He further stated that their ultimate plan is to close their factory in  
21 Saipan and move their operation to China. He does not believe that there is any  
22 possibility for the situation to improve here. If more orders come in than they  
23 can handle here they will farm out the work to China. They are referring laid-  
24 off workers to factories in China. Mr. Torres stated that from March 2005 to the  
25 date of the meeting approximately 300 workers elected to leave.

Mr. Torres stated that there is virtually no overtime now. He agreed to provide payroll summaries. He does not think that the Respondents employ TWA workers. They do not employ manpower agencies. He stated that they exhausted all possibilities before exercising the RIF. When asked if the Respondents would have to close if the affected workers were retained through their contract he said that they would not. The Respondents never considered contracts of less than 12 months. Mr. Torres stated that there was no work for these workers and that they were idle on the job. He stated that efficiency was more important than the contract. They laid-off less efficient workers as a business decision.

### ANALYSIS

The Department of Labor reviewed the terminations for individual Respondent Companies and the positions within that company that were subject to termination. The details of the terminations are as follows.

### CONCORDE GARMENT MANUFACTURING

The following are the Concorde workers who were terminated:

bao	zhengnian	281897	packer
chen	haiying	203298	l&tfinish
chen	chunxia	195730	packer
chen	rong	143959	l&tfinish
chen	yumei	186948	packer
deng	aihua	282599	l&tfinish
ding	min	183705	l&tfinish
fan	weiqin	280344	packer
fan	hiaxia	282591	l&t finish

fang	fangying	203259	packer
feng	suyu	283753	packer
ge	zhiyan	193686	packer
gong	mei	205808	l&tfinish
gu	meiqin	282341	packer
guan	yulan	282338	packer
guo	xueli	195459	
he	songping	200321	l&t finish
hong	defang	165147	l&t finish

1	hu	cuirong	188390	packer
2	huang	dongying	186978	packer
3	ji	bin	186953	packer
4	jiang	meijuan	205183	packer
5	jiang	mengli	283788	
6	jiao	fafang	201841	l&tfinish
7	kan	haiying	195875	packer
8	li	fengying	188415	packer
9	li	jing	203370	l&tfinish
10	li	jianying	281132	
11	li	wenbo	194394	packer
12	li	xiali	203282	packer
13	li	ping	203754	packer
14	liu	haihua	200519	packer
15	liu	shuhua	200520	packer
16	lu	lijun	282425	l&tfinish
17	lu	shuiqi	281103	packer
18	ma	qiaoyun	202582	packer
19	qian	ting	282369	
20	qin	longlan	282373	packer
21	rao	zhikun	201836	packer
22	ren	qiaozan	202432	packer
23	ruan	guangqiong	205814	packer
24	shen	yan	282680	packer
25				

sun	xiuqin	203315	l&tfinish
tan	qiaoxia	191285	
wan	xuezhen	282693	l&t finish
wang	lingling	281105	
wei	congli	203320	
xu	weiwei	203377	packer
xu	fengying	199630	packer
xu	lijiao	200554	packer
xu	lanfang	283722	packer
xu	yan	200754	l&tfinish
xue	hongyun	282703	packer
yao	hongling	283611	packer
ye	xiahua	205794	packer
yu	yaqun	199631	packer
yu	hailing	201851	packer
yu	yuhong	282841	l&tfinish
yuan	jianying	282844	packer
zhang	zaiguang	283612	
zhang	xiaoli	185126	packer
zhang	shaohua	200520	l&tfinish
zheng	xiaoyan	203848	packer
zhu	guilian	202477	packer

1           **[NOTE: all the following figures are based upon information**  
2 **obtained from LIIDS. The data reflects information regarding hand sewers**  
3 **employed by Concorde. This is the same category as those subjected to RIF**  
4 **by that Company.]**

6           All of the above workers were hired as sewers. At the time of the RIF,  
7 Concorde had 127 applications pending for new (off-island hires) in the same  
8 category. Mr. Torres stated that they halted those applications by letter to labor  
9 processing. After the RIF, Concorde requested, and was granted, approval to  
10 process those applications.

11           Within the 6 months prior to the RIF Concorde processed and obtained  
12 approval for permits for over 200 NEW workers. More than 100 were approved  
13 in 2005 alone. 43 were approved in the month prior to the RIF. Mr. Torres  
14 stated that he did not know how many were off-island hires. Department of  
15 Labor records show that they were all off-island hires.

16           Concorde submitted more than 650 renewal applications in the 6 months  
17 prior to the RIF with 520 this year alone. 117 renewal applications were  
18 submitted one week after the termination notices were served. When asked why  
19 they didn't just go with non-renewal Mr. Torres said that they were eliminating  
20 incompetent workers. **[Note: This was not the reason stated in the**  
21 **termination letter.]**

22           For the 90-day period starting from 4/22/05 (date of the bulk of RIF  
23 notices) through 7/22/05 - 394 Concorde workers' permits expired.

24           For the six months after 4/22/05 there are 1073 expirations.

25           For the month prior to the RIF there were 230 expirations.



In reviewing the Labor records for these Concorde workers the following facts are noted:

23 had been renewed within 3 months prior to their termination.

5 workers had three months or less left on their contract prior to termination.

25 workers had less than 6 months left on their contracts.

According to Department of Labor records, all 64 workers listed above were employees of Concorde and had permits to work as sewers for that Company. It should be noted that 56 of the workers listed above were not working at their permit-approved position at the time of their termination. It appears that their salaries were paid by Concorde but they were working on the packing and finishing line of L&T (a non-garment employer).

It is clear that Concorde had several alternatives to achieve their stated goal of reduction in workforce. The use Reduction of Force of the workers under contract was not a "last resort." In addition the lack of proper notice to the Department of Labor and the hasty repatriation of workers weighs heavily against the Respondent. The Border Management System (BMS) shows that, by May 16, 2005 (10 days after notice to the Department of Labor), 40 of the 65 terminated workers had already been repatriated.

#### **L&T GROUP**

With respect to the following packers who were employed by L&T:

eliales	estrelita	132596
jimenez	mariza	130530
laborce	yolly	144223
lacson	larry lario	121644
lorenzo	ma nieva	152988

mendez	ciela	140400
mora	marieta	152406
navarrete	grace	204847
odon	olivia	134418
ortizo	jessica	155989



parayno	pedro	204319
rinon	gertrudes	158113

rivera	analiza	126886
tablico	coralina	110428

According to Respondent's records, at the time of the termination of these 14 workers there were a total of 119 packers on the line. These terminations must be viewed in context with the fact that of the Concorde sewers, listed above, more than 40 were actually working on the packing line of L&T at the time they were terminated.

When the Concorde sewers, working as packers, are added to the 14 terminated L&T packers, at least 54 workers were terminated from the packing line. Subtracting these 54 workers from the total of 119 working at the time of termination should have left a total of 65 packers remaining on the L&T packing line.

On May 19, 2005 the Department of Labor conducted a factory inspection of the L&T packing line. Respondents acknowledged the packing line as the area as the former workplace of the above listed packers. At the time of the inspection there were 111 Chinese workers performing packing duties. All of the workers were interviewed. None had their entry permit in their possession, but all had their Company I.D. All of the workers in this department were sewers from Concorde. Thus it appears that, within two weeks of date of termination of packers virtually all had been replaced with sewers from Concorde.

A labor check was conducted on all of the 111 workers found to be working on the L&T packing line. Of that number more than 60 were new off-island hires. Almost all began working within 6 months of the date of inspection. 47 of the 111 workers expired or were renewed within three months

1 of the RIF. Ten were renewed within one month of the RIF with half of those  
2 renewals occurring one week after the RIF.

3 An inspection of the "scanning" section was also conducted. This is also  
4 a division of L&T. There were 25 employees working in that section at the time  
5 of the inspection. These were broken down into 7 with "L&T" employee ID's  
6 (job classification of hand packager) and 18 Concorde workers (16 sewers and 2  
7 pressers). Labor records for the 18 garment workers shows that 8 expired within  
8 3 months of the RIF.

9 L&T's assertions about the workers' expiration dates are incorrect. The  
10 Department of Labor approved the renewals for all the L&T workers who were  
11 terminated.

12 The use of sewers in other positions on the packing and scanning lines  
13 demonstrates that a cutback in personnel could have been easily achieved  
14 through non-renewal of expiring garment workers rather than termination of  
15 workers under L&T contract.

16 It is clear in this case that L&T had several alternatives to achieve its  
17 stated goal of reduction in workforce. The termination of workers under  
18 contract was not a "last resort." With respect to the packers listed above there is  
19 sufficient evidence to conclude that they were wrongfully terminated.

20 With respect to other L & T workers who were terminated:

21	esplana	vito	152726	boiler
22	concubierta	celso	130352	carpenter
23	shamsuzzaman		135886	cleaner
24	chen	fuxing	145036	electrician
25	chai	bingxiu	280789	expediter

mausig	carlito	124289	helper, mech
deng	cheng	197081	indust eng
chen	mingxiang	283292	machine rep
padua	gerardo	125607	maintenance
xiao	guangsheng	186648	maintenance

liu	weibiao	199660	material exp
pilongco	graziano	100275	mechanic
abalos	emma	186354	qc
chen	gang	203508	qc

lubrico	adelyn	186353	qc
perez	aurora	116722	qc
andres	ferdinand	185102	warehouse

For the same reason is no justifiable basis for early termination of these contracts. As discussed above, there were reasonable means to achieve reduction of workforce without termination of workers under contract. During the period from March 1, 2005 through May 2, 2005 the Respondent submitted 15 applications for renewal of other QC workers. In addition, two other maintenance workers will expire prior to those who were terminated.

#### SEASONAL, INC.

The following Seasonal, Inc employees were terminated:

doroja	antonio	130473	cleaner
kadir	mohammad	136068	cleaner
mannan	md	172178	cleaner
mokter		135892	cleaner

rahman	moklesur	125531	cleaner
sunuwar	padam	148380	cleaner
laborce	benjamin	102278	mason

With respect to the cleaners, there are 3 workers performing the same duties whose contracts expire before those who were terminated. As discussed above, there is no justifiable basis for early termination of these contracts. Their continued employment did not impose undue financial burden upon the Respondent. There were reasonable means to achieve reduction of force without termination of these workers under contract.

#### MICRO PACIFIC, INC.

The following Micro Pacific, Inc. employees were terminated:

1	zhang	xiufang	193790	presser
2	li	weihong	194243	presser

3  
4 According to LIIDS records, within the three months prior to these  
5 terminations, the Micro Pacific was issued permits for 45 new pressers from  
6 China. They submitted 6 permit renewal applications during the same period and  
7 submitted 9 renewal applications within one week after termination of these  
8 workers. The Company had 140 pressers' permits scheduled to expire within 6  
9 months of the termination of the above-referenced workers.

10 There is no justifiable basis for early termination of these contracts. Their  
11 continued employment did not impose undue financial burden upon the  
12 Respondent. There were reasonable means to achieve reduction of force without  
13 termination of these workers under contract.

#### 14 **METHODOLOGY OF TERMINATION**

15 The Respondents provided a copy of the "matrix," used to determine who  
16 would be terminated. It appears that the matrix was prepared between April 2  
17 and April 9, 2005. This contradicts Respondents' statements that the workers to  
18 be terminated were known in January 2005. A review of the "matrix" shows a  
19 number of inconsistencies. The matrix discloses that the 14 L&T packers listed  
20 above had the lowest proficiency rating. The fact that most of the packers had  
21 recently been renewed contradicts the assertion that the workers were not  
22 meeting standards.

23 Through this RIF 100% of the Filipino L&T employees who were  
24 working on the packing line were eliminated. Even if it were assumed that  
25 neutral criteria were used to make the determination as to who would be fired

1 there is a resulting disparate impact on the Filipino workers. The workers who  
2 were interviewed feel that there was a pattern of discrimination against them.  
3 This may be borne out by the statistical improbability that all of the Filipino  
4 workers would account for the lowest productivity in their department.

5 It appears that the matrix was not uniformly applied in other ways. There  
6 are a number of workers with low productivity who were not terminated while  
7 more productive workers were fired. In addition it appears that workers who  
8 were employed less than one year were given preferential treatment and not  
9 terminated despite the fact that they were less productive than other workers  
10 who were terminated.

11 The Filipino workers also allege that they did not receive overtime while  
12 Chinese sewers consistently received it. Respondents' payroll records  
13 substantiate this allegation.

14 On May 16, 2005 several of the packers were interviewed. They stated  
15 that there were several meetings with Respondents' HR representatives. They  
16 reported that, before the RIF, Cory Quing (HR) told them that if they wanted to  
17 go home they should go to HR for a ticket. At the time of termination Malou  
18 Ernest (HR) told them that if they could not find work within 45 days then  
19 Immigration would look for them. After termination Cory told them that they  
20 file a Labor Complaint there was nothing that the Department of Labor could do  
21 because what the Respondents did was legal.

22 On May 17, 2005 two additional workers were interviewed. They  
23 confirmed the statements that were reported by the other workers. They also  
24 indicated that there were many Chinese workers in packing who received  
25 overtime while they did not.

1 On June 1, 2005 two of the terminated packers were interviewed. They  
2 stated that they were never informed that their performance was less than  
3 acceptable. They were never corrected or told to improve. They stated that  
4 production was not measured individually but by the entire table consisting of 8  
5 to 10 people. They stated that there were many new Chinese workers on the  
6 packing line who were less productive than they were.

7 The Respondent alleges that there was no work for these employees yet  
8 the packing department continues to employ more than 100 workers. Interviews  
9 with the terminated workers confirm that they worked up until the date of their  
10 termination and they were never idle on the job. They state that there was  
11 always plenty of work in their department. In addition they stated that Chinese  
12 workers in that department received substantial overtime in the period leading  
13 up to the termination.

14 **VIOLATION OF INTER-COMPANY TRANSFER OF GARMENT**  
15 **WORKERS WITHOUT DOL APPROVAL**  
16 **(AND TRANSFER FROM GARMENT TO NON-GARMENT)**

17 3 CMC 4437(e) provides that:

18 A nonresident worker shall not be permitted to perform any  
19 services or labor within the Commonwealth for any employer other  
20 than the employer for whom the chief has approved an employment  
21 contract with such worker, nor may a nonresident worker perform  
22 any services or labor on a subcontract between the employer of  
23 record and any other employer, except that the chief may approve  
such a subcontract between the employer for a particular job with a  
specified duration as part of the original employment contract.

24 Alien Labor Rules and Regulations, Section II. J. 3. Provides that:

25 Workers in the Garment industry may transfer between employers  
in the same industry subject to the following conditions:



- a. The transfer must be a consensual transfer as provided for by these regulations;
- b. The employer receiving the employee shall become liable for all obligations under the contract and employer's agreement.
- c. The transferring employer shall not be eligible for a replacement worker to replace an employee transferred under this section.

Alien Labor Rules and Regulations, Section II. K. 3. Provides that:

Employers in the garment industry may voluntarily agree to transfer employee positions between themselves as follows:

- a. The transferring employer and receiving employer shall notify the Department of the intention to transfer employees from one business to another, shall state the number of workers to be transferred, shall describe where the workers are to be employed, and any special arrangements such as housing, food, and transportation.
- b. The Department shall be provided a list of the employees intended to be transferred that contains the name, LIIDS number, and an acceptance of the transfer by each affected worker.
- c. No transfer shall be permitted to an employer in arrears in paying wages within the previous calendar year. All wages and/or salaries to transferring employees must be paid in full before a transfer will be allowed.
- d. When a transfer occurs pursuant to this subsection, the transferring employer loses a worker position and the receiving employer gains a position. Positions acquired under Sections I or II may not be transferred to another employer for one calendar year. Workers occupying positions transferred under Subsections I or II may not be laid off or terminated due to a reduction in force or similar elimination of workers for one calendar year.
- e. The Department of Labor procedures and fees regarding consensual transfers shall be applied to transfers under this section.



1  
2 Mr. Pixley confirmed that L&T is an entity separate from Concorde.  
3 L&T is not a garment company. L&T performed postproduction services  
4 including packing. This Company's employees were not counted toward the  
5 Garment Cap. L&T terminated its packers and replaced them with garment  
6 workers from Concorde. As these transfers were between a garment and non-  
7 garment employer they were impermissible on their face. The fact that  
8 permission from the Department of Labor was not granted is conclusive.

9 It appears that the Respondent has manipulated the use of their workers in  
10 violation of statute and regulation. When the Respondent wanted to maintain  
11 the highest cap possible they used the L&T Service Group to avoid those  
12 workers being included in the cap. Now that maintaining the highest cap is no  
13 longer a priority they are transferring garment workers to the service area.

14 In addition to the termination issues this activity raises significant  
15 question regarding violation of the 20% compliance laws and regulations. If  
16 sewers are being used to fill vacancies for packers then those positions are not  
17 being advertised and made available for resident workers.

#### 18 **VIOLATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS**

19 Alien Labor Rules and Regulations, Section III. F provides that if a  
20 nonresident worker is terminated by an employer for cause before the end of the  
21 worker's contract, the employer shall give written notice to the worker and to  
22 the Division at least ten (10) days prior to the worker's expected termination  
23 date. The notice shall state the name and LIIDS card number of the worker, the  
24 reasons for termination, and the expected date of departure from the  
25

1 Commonwealth. A copy of the termination letter and proof of service on the  
2 employee of the same must be attached to the notice.

3 When asked why the Respondent didn't give timely notice to the  
4 Department of Labor, Mr. Torres said that he was unaware of the regulation. He  
5 further argued that the law does not require it. Mr. Torres' ignorance of the  
6 regulation is not an excuse. All employers are charged with knowledge of the  
7 applicable laws and regulation. Furthermore, the earlier version of the Alien  
8 Labor Rules and Regulations (promulgated April, 1988) had a similar section  
9 that provided:

10 "If a nonresident worker is terminated by a employer for cause before the  
11 end of the worker's contract, the employer shall give written notice to the  
12 worker and to the Division at least ten (10) days prior to the worker's expected  
13 departure from the Commonwealth. . . ."

14 It should be noted that Jack Torres was the Deputy Director of Labor  
15 when the original Regulations were promulgated.

16 In this case, the Respondent failed to give proper and timely notice to the  
17 Department of Labor. The notices were not served on the Department until May  
18 6, 2005. That date was on or after the termination date for the bulk of the  
19 affected workers. The late notice prevented the Department of Labor from  
20 making a timely inquiry prior to the repatriation of workers.

21 In addition the termination notices did not contain the LIIDS number of  
22 the worker or the expected date of departure from the Commonwealth. In many  
23 instances there is no proof of service on the employee attached to the copy  
24 submitted to the Department.  
25

## OVERTIME

During the period when the RIFs were taking place, the Respondent continued to provide substantial overtime. During the month of April 2005, when most terminations took place, Concorde posted approximately 100,000 overtime hours. L&T, a significantly smaller company, posted approximately 9,000 overtime hours in that month. These figures contradict the need for RIF.

## CONCLUSION

The Department of Labor requests that the entry permits for the terminated employees be revoked and they be granted 45 days to seek transfer relief.

The Department requests that Respondent be required to pay employee wages through the expiration of their contract or until transfer or re-hiring is accomplished.

The Department requests that a \$500 penalty be imposed for each wrongful termination.

The Department requests that a \$500 penalty be imposed for each improper or untimely notice of termination.


The Department requests that a \$500 penalty be imposed for each improper transfer of workers from Concorde to L&T.

As of the most recent inspection L&T continues to use approximately 129 Concorde garment workers (111 packing and 18 in scanning) in their packing operation. The Department of Labor requests imposition of a \$500 fine for each of these violations and an order requiring these Companies to desist from this practice.

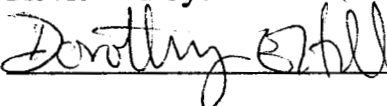
For such other relief that the Hearing Officer deems proper.

1 Any party aggrieved by a finding or determination of the Director of  
2 Labor or his designee may petition for hearing before the Hearing Officer within  
3 fifteen days of the issuance of such finding or determination. If no petition is  
4 filed within the fifteen days, such finding or determination shall be unreviewable  
5 administratively.  
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7  
8 Issued and filed on this 9th day of September, 2005.

9   
10 Dean O. Tenorio  
11 Director of Labor

12 Reviewed by:

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15 Assistant Attorney General  
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